THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1162.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

Virginia:

In the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, October 1st, 1803,

Between

John Le Meſſurier, Plaintiff,

And

John Tupper, John Bell, and William Bell, Defendants.

THE defendant John Tupper, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

NOTICE.

To the Aſſignees of *Iſaac McPhearſon, Anthony & Pleaſants, Edward Hyde, Joſeph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleaſants* and *Manſfield Watkins.*

YOU are hereby required to attend the commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by the commiſſions of bankruptcies awarded and iſſued and now in proſecution againſt the ſaid Iſaac McPhearſon, Anthony & Pleaſants, Edward Hyde, Joſeph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleaſants, and Manſfield Watkins, on the 12th day of January, 1804, at their office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to ſhew cauſe why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the eſtates and effects of the ſaid bankrupts according to the act of the congreſs of the United States in that caſe made and provided, which if you fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſions named and authoriſed, for you to produce your receipts and payments touching the ſame, and to make a dividend of ſuch part of the ſaid eſtates and effects as ſhall appear to be remaining in your hands.

By order of the Commiſſioners,

Ro: Brooke, s. c.

Commiſſioners' Office, Richmond, November 16th, 1803.

WILL BE SOLD

At public Auction, on the 15th of December next, at CANNONS, *in Charles City County, Virginia—All the perſonal property of* WILLIAM HARRIS, *Jr. dec.*

—CONSISTING OF—

Horſes, Cows and Steers, Hogs &c.

LIKEWISE WILL BE SOLD

On the 20th of December next,

At the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond

THE FAMOUS IMPORTED HORSE,

DUNGANNON,

The terms will be made known on the day of Sale by

THOMAS HARRIS, *Adm'r*

November 20, 1803.

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF A FEW BALES OF

DRY GOODS

Conſiſting of

Superfine Broad Cloths, Caſimeres and German Ticklenburghs;

WHICH will be ſold by the Bale or Piece, at a price worthy the attention of thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe, for ready pay.

HE HAS

As formerly advertiſed,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY;

SILVER, PLATED, JAPANNED, & CUTLERY WARE—GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, &c.

ALL of which being laid in on the beſt terms, can and will be ſold as low as in any market in the United States.

Richmond, Nov. 26, 1803.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Diſtrict, October 1ſt, 1803.

BETWEEN

Charles James Macmurdo and George Fiſher, Plaintiffs,

AND

Moſes Auſtin and Bartlett Still, Defendants.

THE defendant Moſes Auſtin, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

AN ACCOUNT OF

LOUISIANA,

Being an abſtract of DOCUMENTS, *in the Offices of the Departments of State and of the Treaſury.*

(Continued from our laſt.)

Number of Inhabitants.

According to the annexed cenſus, No. 2, of Louiſiana, including Penſacola and the Natchez, as made in 1785, the whole number of inhabitants amounted to 32,062, of which 14,215 were free whites, 1303 freepeople of color, and 16,544 ſlaves.

The ſtatement No. 3, from the latest documents, makes the whole number 42,375—the free whites, 21,244—the free people of color, 1,768—and the ſlaves, 12,920.

A particular ſtatement reſpecting the population, &c. of Upper Louiſiana, another containing the cenſus of New-Orleans in this year, are numbered 4 and 5, in the appendix.

Theſe papers certainly exhibit a ſmaller number than the real population of the country. From an official document made in july laſt, and received from Atacapas ſince the ſtatement, No. 3, was formed, it appears that it contained 2,270 whites, 210 free people of color, 1,266 ſlaves, in all 3,746 ſouls, inſtead of 1,447, as therin ſtated. It is highly probable that the return for the neighboring diſtrict of Opelouſas, is in the ſame proportion underrated.

A conjectural eſtimation made by a gentleman of great reſpectability and correct information, reſiding at Natchez, raiſes the number of whites in the iſland of New-Orleans, on the weſt ſide of the river, and ſome ſettlements on the eaſt ſide, to 50,150, and the number of blacks to 30,180. His ſtatement is alſo ſubjoined No. 6.

It is at all times difficult to obtain the full cenſus of a country, and the impediments are encreaſed in this from its ſcattered population. The actual enumeration, may therefore fall ſhort of the true numbers.

Militia.

There is a militia in Louiſiana. The following is the return of it, made to the court of Spain by the Baron of Carondelet.

	Militia.
From Balice to the city—volunteers of the Miſſiſippi—4 companies of 100 men each complete,	400
City—Battalion of the city, 5 companies,	600
Artillery company, with ſupernumeraries,	120
Carabineers, or privileged companies of horſe, 2 companies of 70 each—complete,	140
Mulattoes, 2 companies—Negroes, 1 do.	300
Mixed legion of the Miſſiſippi, comprehending Galveztown, Baton-Rouge, Pointe Coupee, Atacapas and Opelouſas, viz.	
2 companies of grenadiers,	
8 do. of fuſileers,	
4 do. of dragoons,	
2 do. lately added from Bayou Sara,	
16 companies of 100 men each,	1600
Avoyelles, 1 company of infantry,	100
Ouchetta, 1 do. of cavalry,	100
Nachitoches, 1 do. of infantry and 1 of cavalry,	200
Akanſas, 1 do. of infantry and cavalry,	100
Illinois, 4 do. of cavalry, 4 do. of infantry, (These are always above the complement.)	800
Provincial regiment of Germans and Acadians, from the 1ſt German coaſt to Iberville,	
10 companies, viz. 2 of grenadiers, 8 of fuſileers,	1000
Mobile and the country eaſt of Lake Ponchartrain,	
2 companies of horſe and foot, incomplete,	120
	5,440

The ſame gentleman alluded to, page 18, makes the number of the militia to amount to 10,340 men within the ſame limits to which his eſtimate of the population applies. He diſtributes them in the ſeveral ſettlements, as follows:

1. The iſland of New-Orleans with the oppoſite margin and the adjacent ſettlements,	5,000
2. The weſt margin from Manchac, including Point Coupee, and extending to the Red river,	800
3. Atacapas, along the coaſt, between the Delta of the Miſſiſſippi, and the river Sabine	350
4. Opelouſas,	750
5. Red river, including Bayon Bœuf, Avoyelles, Rapide, and Nachitoches,	1000
6. Ouachita,	300
7. Concord,	40
8. Akanſas,	150
9. New-Madrid, and its vicinity,	350
10. Illinois and Miſſouri,	1000
11. The ſettlements on the eaſt of the Miſſiſſippi, from the American line to the Iberville, and ſome other ſettlements,	600
	10,340

It is to be obſerved, that none of theſe ſtatements include the country beyond the river Sabine, not even all thoſe which lie eaſtwardly of it. Data are alſo wanting to give them.

Fortifications.

St. Louis has a lieutenant colonel to command in it, and but few troops. Baton Rouge is an ill conſtructed fort, and has about fifty men. In deſcribing the canal of Carondelet, the ſmall fort of St. Jean has been mentioned, as has the block houſe at the Ba[illegible] in its proper place. The fortifications of New-Orleans, noticed before, conſiſt of five ill conſtructed redoubts, with a covered way, paliſade and ditch. The whole is going faſt to decay, and it is ſuppoſed they would be of but little ſervice, in caſe of an attack. Though the powder magazine is on the oppoſite ſide of the river, there is no ſufficient proviſion made for its removal to the city, in caſe of need.

The fort of Plaquemines, which is about twelve or thirteen leagues from the ſea, is an ill conſtructed, irregular brick work, on the eaſtern ſide of the Miſſiſippi, with a ditch in front of the river, and protected on the lower ſide by a deep creek, flowing from the river to the ſea. It is, however, imperfectly cloſed behind, and almoſt without defence there; too much reliance having been placed on the ſwampineſs of the ground, which hardens daily. It might be taken, perhaps, by eſcalade, without difficulty. It is in a degree ruinous. The principal front is meant to defend the approach from the ſea, and can oppoſe, at moſt, but eight heavy guns. It is built at a turn in the river, where ſhips in general muſt anchor, as the wind which brings them up ſo far is contrary in the next reach which they moſtly work through; and they would therefore be expoſed to the fire of the fort. On the oppoſite bank are the ruins of a ſmall cloſed redoubt, called Fort Bourbon, uſually garriſoned by a ſerjeant's command. Its fire was intended to flank that of the fort of Plaquemines, and prevent ſhipping and craft from aſcending or deſcending on that ſide. When a veſſel appears, a ſignal is made on one ſide, and anſwered on the other. Should ſhe attempt to paſs, without ſending a boat on ſhore, ſhe would be immediately fired upon.

Indians.

The Indian nations within the limits of Louiſiana, are, as far as known, as follows, and conſiſt of the numbers hereafter ſpecified.

On the eaſtern bank of the Miſſiſſippi about twenty-five leagues above Orleans the remains of the nation of Houmas or Red Men, which do not exceed ſixty perſons. There are no other Indians ſettled on this ſide of the river, either in Louiſiana or Weſt-Florida, though they are at times frequented by parties of wandering Choctaws.

On the weſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi are the remains of the Taunicas ſettled near, and above Pointe Coupee on the river, conſiſting of fifty or ſixty perſons.

In the Atacapas.

On the lower parts of the Bayou Teche at about eleven or twelve leagues from the ſea, are two villages of Chitimachas, conſiſting of about one hundred ſouls.

The Atacapas, properly ſo called, diſperſed throughout the diſtrict, and chiefly on the Bayou, or creek of Vermillion, about one hundred ſouls.

Wanderers of the tribe of Bilexis and Choctaws on Bayou Cocodrie, which empties into the Teche, about fifty ſouls.

In the Opelouſas to the N. W. of the Atacapas.

Two villages of Alibamis in the centre of the diſtrict near the church, conſiſting of one hundred perſons.

Conchates diſperſed through the country as far weſt as the river Sabinas and its neighbourhood, about three hundred and fifty perſons.

On the River Rouge,

At Avoyelles, nineteen leagues from the Miſſiſſippi, is a village of the Biloxi nation, and another on the lake of the Avoyelles, the whole about ſixty ſouls.

At the Rapide, twenty-ſix leagus from the Miſſiſſippi is a village of Choctaws of one hundred ſouls, and another of Bilexis, about two leagues from it, of about one hundred more: About eight or nine leagues higher up the Red River is a village of about fifty ſouls. All theſe are occaſionally employed by the ſettlers in their neighbourhood as boatmen.

About eighty leagues above Natchitoches on the Red River is the nation of the Cadoquies, called by abbreviation Cados; they can raiſe from three to four hundred warriors, are the friends of the whites, and are eſteemed the braveſt and moſt generous of all the nations in this vaſt country; they are rapidly decreaſing, owing to the intemperance and numbers annually deſtroyed by the Otages and Choctaws.

There are, beſides the foregoing, at leaſt four to five hundred families of Choctaws, who are diſperſed on the weſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, on the Ouacheta and Red Rivers, as far weſt as Nachitoches, and the whole nation would have emigrated across the Miſſiſſippi, had it not been for the oppoſition of the Spaniards and the Indians on that ſide, who had ſuffered by their aggreſſions.

On the River Arkansas, &c.

Between the Red River and the Arkansas there are but few Indians the remains of tribes almoſt extinct. On this laſt river is the nation of the ſame name, conſiſting of about two hundred and ſixty warriors; they are brave yet peaceable and well diſpoſed, and have always been attached to the French and eſpouſed their cauſe in their wars with the Chicknſaws, whom they have always reſiſted with ſucceſs. They live in three villages, the firſt is eighteen leagues from the Miſſiſſippi on the Arkanſas river, and the others are at three and ſix leagues from the firſt. A ſcarcity of game on the Eaſtern ſide of the Miſſiſſippi has lately induced a number of Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickaſaws, &c. to frequent the neighborhood of Arkanſas, where game is ſtill in abundance: they have contracted marriages with the Ackanſas, and ſeem inclined to make a permanent ſettlement and incorporate themſelves with that nation. The number is unknown, but is conſiderable and is every day increaſing.

On the river St. Francis, in the neighborhood of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Reviere a la Pomme, and the environs, are ſettled a number of vagabonds, emigrants from the Delawares, Shawneſe, Miamis, Chickaſaws, Cherokees, Piorias, and ſuppoſed to conſiſt in all of five hundred families; they are at times troubleſome to the boats deſcending the river, and have even plundered ſome of them and committed a few murders. They are attached to liquor, ſeldom remain long in any place, many of them ſpeaking Engliſh, all underſtand it, and there are ſome who even read and write it.

At St. Genevieve, is the ſettlement among the whites are about thirty Piorias, Kaſkaſkias, and Illinois, who ſeldom hunt for fear of the other Indians; they are the remains of a nation which fifty years ago could bring into the field one thouſand two hundred warriors.

On the Miſſouri.

On the Miſſouri and its waters are many and numerous nations, the beſt known of which are: The Otages, ſituated on the river of ſame name on the right bank of the Miſſouri, at about eighty leagues from its confluence with it: they conſiſt of one thouſand warriors, who live in two ſettlements at no great diſtance from each other. They are of a gigantic ſtature and well proportioned, are enemies of the whites and of all other Indian nations, and commit depredations from the Illinois to the Arkanzas. The trade of this nation is ſaid to be under an excluſive grant. They are a cruel and ferocious race, and are hated and feared by all the other Indians. The confluence of the Otage river with the Miſſouri is about eighty leagues from the Miſſiſſippi.

Sixty leagues higher up the Miſſouri, and on the ſame bank, is the river Kanzas, and on it the nation of the ſame name, but at about ſeventy or eighty leagues from its mouth. It conſiſts of about two hundred and fifty warriors, who are as fierce and cruel as the Otages, and often moleſt and ill-treat thoſe who go to trade among them.

Sixty leagues above the river Kanzas, and at about two hundred from the mouth of the Miſſouri, ſtill on the right bank, is the *Riviere Platte*, or Shallow River remarkable for its quick-ſands and bad navigation; and near its confluence with the Miſſouri dwells the nation of Octolactos, commonly called Otos, conſiſting of about two hundred warriors, among whom are twenty-five or thirty of the nation of Miſſouri, who took refuge among them about twenty-five years ſince.

Forty leagues up the *River Platte* you come to the nation of the Panis, compoſed of about ſeven hundred warriors in four neighbouring villages; they hunt but little, and are ill provided with fire arms: they often make war on the Spaniards in the neighbourhood of Santa Fe, from which they are not far diſtant.

At three hundred leagues from the Miſſiſſippi and one hundred from the *River Platte* on the ſame bank are ſituated the villages of the Mahas. They conſiſted in 1799 of five hundred warriors, but are ſaid to have been almoſt cut off laſt year by the ſmall-pox.

At fifty leagues above the Mahas and on the left bank of the Miſſouri dwells the Poncas, to the number of two hundred and fifty warriors, poſſeſſing in common with the Mahas their language, ferocity, and vices. Their trade has never been of much value, and thoſe engaged in it are expoſed to pillage and ill-treatment.

At the diſtance of 450 leagues from the Miſſiſſippi, and on the right bank of the Miſſouri, dwell the Arracaras, to the number of 700 warriors, and 60 leagues above them, the Mandane nation conſiſting of about 700 warriors likewiſe. Theſe two laſt nations are well diſpoſed to the whites, but have been the victims of the Sioux, or Nandoweſſies, who being themſelves well provided with fire arms, have taken advantage of the defenceleſs ſituation of the others, and have on all occaſions murdered them without mercy.

No diſcoveries on the Miſſouri, beyond the Madane nation, have been accurately detailed, though the traders have been informed, that many large navigable rivers diſcharge their waters into it, far above it, and that there are many numerous nations ſettled on them.

The Sioux, or Mandoweſſies, who frequent the country between the north bank of the Miſſouri and and Miſſiſippi, are a great impediment to trade and navigation. They endeavor to prevent all communication with the nations dwelling high up the Miſſouri, to deprive them of ammunition and arms, and thus keep them ſubſervient to themſelves. In the winter they are chiefly on the banks of the Miſſouri, and maſſacree all who fall into their hands.

There are a number of nations at a diſtance from the banks of the Miſſouri, to the north and ſouth, concerning whom but little information has been received. Returning to the Miſſiſſippi, and aſcending it from the Miſſouri, about 75 leagues above the mouth of the latter, the River Moingona or Riviere de Moine enters the Miſſiſſippi on the weſt ſide, and on it are ſituated the Ayoas, a nation originally from the Miſſouri, ſpeaking the language of the Otatachas: it conſiſted of 800 warriors, before the ſmall pox lately raged among them.

The Sacs and Kenards dwell on the Miſſiſſippi, about 300 leagues above St. Louis, and frequently trade with it—they live together, and conſiſted of 340 warriors—their chief trade is with Michilimakinac, and they have always been peaceable and friendly.

The other nations on the Miſſiſſippi higher up are but little known to us. The nations of the Miſſouri, though cruel, treacherous, and inſolent, may doubtleſs be kept in order by the United States, if proper regulations are adopted with reſpect to them.

It is ſaid that no treaties have been entered into by Spain with the Indian nations weſtward of the Miſſiſſippi, and that its treaties with the Creeks, Choctaws, &c. are in effect ſuperceded by our treaty with that power of the 27th October, 1795.

Of Lands and Titles.

The lands are held in ſome inſtances by grants from the Crown, but moſtly from the Colonial government. Perhaps not one quarter part of the lands granted in Louiſiana are held by complete titles; and of the remainder a conſiderable part depends upon a written permiſſion of a Commandant. Not a ſmall proportion is held by occupancy with a ſimple verbal permiſſion of the officer laſt mentioned. This practice has always been countenanced by the Spaniſh government, in order that poor men, when they found themſelves a little at eaſe, might at their own conveniency apply for and obtain complete titles. In the mean time ſuch imperfect rights were ſuffered by the government to deſcend by inheritance, and even to be tranſferred by private contract. When requiſite they have been ſeized by judicial authority and ſold for the payment of debts.

Until within a few years, the government of Upper Louiſiana was authoriſed to make ſurveys of any extents. In the exerciſe of this diſcretionary power, ſome abuſes were committed; a few ſmall monopolies were created. About three years ago, he was reſtricted in this branch of his duty; ſince which he has been only authoriſed to make ſurveys

to emigrants in the following manner: Two hundred acres for each man and wife, fifty acres for each child, and twenty acres for each slave. Hence the quantity of land allowed to settlers depended on the number in each family; and for this quantity of land they paid no more than the expence of survey. These surveys were necessary to entitle the settlers to grants; and the governor, and after him the Intendant at New Orleans, was alone authorised to execute grants on the receipt of the surveys from the settlers. The administration of the land office is at present under the care of the Intendant of the province.

There are no feudal rights nor nobleffe.

It is impoffible to afcertain the quantity of lands granted, without calling on the claimants to exhibit their titles; the regiftry being incomplete and the maps made by the different furveyors general having been burnt in the fires at New-Orleans of 1788 and 1794. No eftimate has been obtained.

All the lands on both fides of the Miffiffippi, from the diftance of fixteen leagues below New-Orleans to Baton Rouge, are granted to the depth of forty acres, or near half a league, which is the uſual depth of all grants. Some have double and triple grants—that is to fay, they have twice or thrice forty acres in depth; and others have grants extending from the Miffiffippi to the fea or the lakes behind them. In other parts of the country the people being generally fettled on the banks of creeks or rivers, have a front of from fix to forty acres, and the grant almoft invariably expreffes a depth of forty acres. All the lands ungranted in the Iſland of New-Orleans or on the oppofite bank of the Miffiffippi, are funken, inundated, and at prefent unfit for cultivation; but may, in part, be reclaimed at a future day by efforts of the rich and enterpriſing.

Cultivation of sugar.

The sugar cane may be cultivated between the river Iberville and the city, on both sides of the river, as far back as the swamps. Below the city, however, the lands decline so rapidly beyond, that 15 miles the soil is not well adapted to it. Above the Iberville the cane would be affected by the cold, and its produce therefore be uncertain. Within these limits, the best planters admit that one quarter of the cultivated lands of any considerable plantation may be planted in cane, one quarter left in pasture, and the remainder half employed for provisions, &c. and a reserve for a chance of crops. One Parisian Arpent of one hundred and eighty feet square may be expected to produce on an average twelve hundred weight of sugar, and fifty gallons of rum.

From the above data, admitting that both sides of the river are planted for ninety miles in extent, and about three fourths of a mile in depth, it will result that the annual product may amount in round numbers to twenty-five thousand hogsheads of sugar, with twelve thousand puncheons of rum. Enterprizing young planters say that one-third, or even one-half of the arable land might be planted in cane. It may also be remarked that a regular supply of provisions from above at a moderate price, would enable the planter to give his attention to a greater body of land cultivated with cane. The whole of these lands, as may be supposed, are granted; but in the Atacapas country, there is undoubtedly a portion, parrallel to the sea-coast, fit for the culture of the sugar cane. There vacant lands are to be found, but the proportion is at present unknown.

In the above remarks the lands at Terre aux Bœuf, on the Fourche, Bayou St. Jean and other inlets of the Mississippi, south of the latitude supposed to divide those which are fit, from those which are unfit, for the cultivation of the cane, have been entirely kept out of view. Including these and taking one-third instead of one-fourth of the lands fit for sugar, the produce of the whole would be fifty thousand instead of twenty-five thousand hogsheads of sugar.

The following quantities of sugar, brown, clayed and refined, have been imported into the United States from Louisiana and the Floridas, viz.

In 1799	-	-	773,542 lb.
1800	-	-	1,560,865
1801	-	-	967,619
1802	-	-	1,576,933

Of the Laws.

When the country was first ceded to Spain, she preserved many of the French regulations, but by almost imperceptible degrees they have disappeared, and at present the province is governed entirely by the laws of Spain, and the ordinances formed expressly for the colony. Various orders promulgated by General O'Reilly, its first governor under Spain, as well as some other laws, are translated and annexed in the appendix No. I.

Courts of Justice.

The governor's court has a civil and military throughout the province. That of the lieutenant governor has the same extent in civil cases only.

There are two Alcaldes, whose jurisdiction, civil and criminal, extends through the city of New-Orleans and five leagues around it, where the parties have no *fuero militar* or military privilege: those who have, can transfer their causes to the governor.

The tribunal of the Intendant has cognizance of admiralty and fiscal causes, and such suits as are brought for the recovery of money in the king's name or against him.

The tribunal of the Alcalde Provincial has cognizance of criminal causes, where offences are committed in the country, or when the criminal takes refuge there, and in other specified cases.

The ecclesiastical tribunal has jurisdiction in all matters respecting the church.

The governor, lieutenant governor, Alcaldes, intendant, provincial Alcalde, and the provisor in ecclesiastical causes, are respectively sole judges. All sentences affecting the life of the culprit, except those of the Alcalde provincial must be ratified by the superior tribunal, or captain-general, according to the nature of the cause, before they are carried into execution. The governor has not the power of pardoning criminals. An auditor and an assessor, who are doctors of law, are appointed to give counsel to those judges: but for some time past there has been no assessor. If the judges do not consult those officers or do not follow their opinions, they make themselves responsible for their decisions.

The commandants of districts have also a species of judicial powers. They hear and determine all pecuniary causes not exceeding the value of a hundred dollars. When the suit is for a larger sum, they commence the process, collect the proofs and remit the whole to the governor, to be decided by the proper tribunal. They can inflict no corporeal punishment, except upon slaves—but they have the power of arresting and imprisoning when they think it necessary; advice of which and their reasons must be transmitted to the governor.

Small suits are determined in a summary way by hearing both parties *viva voce*; but in suits of greater magnitude the proceedings are carried on by petition and reply, replication and rejoinder, reiterated until the auditor thinks they have nothing new to say. Then all the proofs either party chuses to adduce are taken before the keeper of the records of the court, who is always a notary public.

The parties have now an opportunity of making their remarks upon the evidence by way of petition, and of bringing forward opposing proofs. When the auditor considers the cause as mature, he issues his decree, which receives its binding force from the governor's signature, where the cause depends before him.

There is an appeal to Havanna, if applied for within five days after the date of the decree, in causes above a certain value. An ulterior appeal lies to the audience which formerly sat at St. Domingo, but which is now removed to some part of Cuba, and from thence to the council of the Indies in Spain.

Suits are of various durations. In pecuniary matters the laws encourage summary proceedings. An execution may be had on a bond in four days, and in the same space on a note of hand after the party acknowledges it, or after his signature is proved. Moveable property is sold after giving nine days warning, provided it be three times publicly cried in that interval. Landed property must likewise be cried three times, with an interval of nine days between each, and it may then be sold. All property taken in execution must be appraised and sold for at least half of the appraisement. In pecuniary matters the governors decide verbally without appeal, when the sum does not exceed one hundred dollars. The Alcaldes have the same privilege when the amount is not above twenty dollars.

In addition to these courts, four years ago there were established four Alcaldes de Barrio, or petty magistrates, one for each of the four quarters of the city, with a view to improve its police. They hear and decide all demands not exceeding ten dollars, exercise the power of committing to prison, and in case of robbery, riot, or assassination, they can, by calling on a notary, take recognizance of the affair; but when this is done they are bound to remit the proceedings to some of the judges, and in all cases whatever, to give them information when they have committed any person to prison.

Most of the suits are on personal contracts, rights to dower, inheritances, and titles to land. Those arising from personal quarrels are generally decided in a summary way, the inhabitants are said not to be litigious.

Lawyers and Costs of the Courts and their Officers.

The number of Lawyers is small, not exceeding three or four attornies. Their fees are small — Suits are carried on in writings called *escritos*, which may be drawn up by the parties themselves, if they please, but they must be presented by the *escribano* or notary who is the keeper of the records of the court.

The fees of the judges are twenty five cents for every half signature or flourish (which is usually affixed on common occasions,) fifty cents for every whole signature, and two dollars and three-fourths for every attendance, at a sale or the taking of evidence.

The fees of the Abogado, or person consulted by the judges on law points, are twelve and a half cents for every leaf of which the process consists, and four dollars for point of law cited. Those of the attorney, when employed, are sixty-two and a half cents for a simple petition or escrito, but if it should be necessary to read a process in order to form his petition, and it should require much time and labour, he is compensated in proportion, besides twelve and a half cents per leaf for perusing the papers. For attendance on any business he is allowed one dollar and fifty cents for the *Assistance* of two and a half hours. The notary has fifty cents for each decree or order of the judge, twenty-five cents for a notification in his office, and fifty cents for out of it, but within the city; one dollar and seven-eighths for every attendance of two and a half hours on business, and twenty-five cents additional for every leaf of paper written by him.

☞A counsellor or two have sometimes resided at New-Orleans, but, being generally found obnoxious to the officers of the government, they have not continued there. The counsellor values his own services, and in general exacts large sums. The attorney generally receives from the party who employs him more than is allowed by law.

Crimes, Criminals, Jurisprudence, and Punishments.

In cases of petty crimes the cognizance of the proper court may be said to be final, and without appeal; and most commonly such causes are decided in a summary way. With respect to crimes of deeper dye more solemnity is used. A person skilled in the laws is always nominated by the court to defend the accused. The trial is not public; but examinations and depositions in writing are taken privately by the auditor at any time most convenient to himself, at which nevertheless the counsel of the accused is admitted to be present. He has also every kind of privilege granted to him in making his defence. Such suits are generally very tedious and expensive, when he is wealthy.—The condemned is entitled to an appeal as in civil cases, provided he gives security for the payment of the future costs. There appears, however, to be a virtual appeal in every condemnation, because a stay of execution takes place until the confirmation of the sentence returns from St. Jago de Cuba, where there is a grand tribunal established consisting of five judges, before whom counsellors plead as in our courts.

Crimes of great atrocity are very rare. Murder by stabbing seems to be confined to the Spanish soldiers and sailors. The terror of the magistrate's power restrains affaults, batteries, riots, &c.

Punishments are generally mild.—They mostly consist of imprisonment and payment of costs, sometimes the stocks. White men, not military, are rarely, perhaps never degraded by whipping; and in no case do any fines go into the public treasury. Murder, arson and aggravated robbery of the king's treasury or effects, are punished with death. Robbery of private persons in any amount is never punished with death, but by restitution, imprisonment, and sometimes enormous costs.—Crimes against the king's revenue, such as contraband trade are punished with hard labour for life, or a term of years, on board the gallies, in the mines, or on the public works.

Learning.

There are no colleges, and but one public school, which is at New Orleans. The masters of this are paid by the king. They teach the Spanish language only. There are a few private schools for children. Not more than half of the inhabitants are supposed to be able to read and write, of whom not more than two hundred perhaps are able to do it well. In general the learning of the inhabitants does not extend beyond those two arts; though they seem to be endowed with a good natural genius, and an uncommon facility of learning whatever they undertake.

(To be continued.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, October 25.

DEBATE ON THE LOUISIANA TREATY.

(Debate continued.)

Mr. JOSEPH LEWIS said, that on a question so important it was proper that his vote should be accompanied by his reasons. With the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. G. Griswold) he entertained doubts as to the constitutionality of the treaty, & if those doubts should be removed, he should vote for carrying it into effect. The part of the treaty to which he referred was in the 7th article, in the following words:

"As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the commerce of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on: it has been agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce and manufactures of France or her said colonies;—and the ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the port of New-Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater tonnage than that paid by the citizens of the United States."

In opposition to this part of the treaty, he found in the constitution of the United States this declaration: "No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another."

It was on this point that he entertained doubts, which he wished might be removed. His honorable colleague (Mr. Randolph) had not removed them; so far from removing, he had confirmed them.

Mr. Lewis was free to declare that his only objections were as to the unconstitutionality of the treaty: and should any gentleman remove them, he would not object to voting for carrying the treaty into operation; but unless they were removed, he must vote against it.

Mr. RANDOLPH, in explanation, said, that he thought he had suggested that the preference referred to was a legal and not a constitutional difficulty.

Mr. LEWIS. Still the gentleman has not removed my difficulty. Congress possess no power to give a commercial preference to one state over another; and if the ships of France and Spain are permitted to enter New-Orleans on terms more advantageous than they are permitted to enter other ports of the United States, it is a palpable violation of the constitution.

The gentleman from Virginia has also told us that this preference is to be considered as the price paid for the ceded territory. I am astonished at this observation. As I understand the treaty, we are to take possession of Louisiana within 3 months from the ratification of the treaty; and as soon as taken into our possession, a specific sum is to be paid for it, which being done, it becomes our sole property. If then we give a great advantage to the port of New-Orleans, not enjoyed by other ports, I say such preference will be a palpable violation of the constitution. For it must be evident to every mind, that such a preference will opearte against every state in the union. For if the ships of France and Spain are permitted to enter New-Orleans upon better terms than any other ports, they can afford to bring the productions of those countries into New-Orleans much cheaper than into any ports of the United States. These are my only objections; if removed, I shall have no difficulties; but until they are removed, I must be opposed to the resolution before the committee.

Mr. GRIFFIN said, that upon a subject so important, and so deeply interesting to his country, it would be unpardonable in him, and evince a dereliction of duty, to give a vote without assigning his reasons. On referring to the treaty and the constitution, and comparing their provisions, considerable apprehension had arisen in his mind; and he seriously feared the consequences of a collision between them. As he was only in search of truth, and as it was his sincere wish that all his apprehensions and doubts should be removed, he would take the liberty of stating his doubts on the constitutionality of the treaty.

In the 7th article of the treaty were these words, [*quoting the words recited by the last speaker, as above stated.*]—This was evidently a commercial regulation—and such he deemed it—the president and senate have undertaken to form commercial regulations for the ceded territory.

In the 8th section of the 1st article of the constitution, power is given to *Congress* "to regulate commerce with foreign nations." Is not then this treaty stipulation, made by the president and the senate, in direct contravention of this constitutional investiture of power in Congress? The constitution says, "*Congress* shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations." Who are Congress? The Senate and House of Representatives. If then the President and Senate make a treaty for the regulation of commerce, they infringe the constitution, by doing that which Congress alone can do.—Thus then have the President and Senate, in their executive capacity, legislated, and thereby infringed the rights of this House as a branch of the legislature.

In the same 7th article of the treaty we find that "French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce and manufactures of France or her said colonies; and the ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the port of New-Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandize, or other or greater tonnage than that paid by the citizens of the United States."

In the 9th section of the 1st article of the constitution we find, "No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another." He was correct, he believed, in stating that, under the present regulations of trade, Spanish vessels pay 50 cents per ton, while American vessels paid only 6 cents. Here then the President and Senate undertake to destroy this provision made by law. For, according to the treaty, Spanish and French vessels entering the ports of New-Orleans will hereafter pay only 6 cents a ton. The difference between 6 and 50 constitutes the preference given to New-Orleans.

Feeling these doubts most forcibly, he could not consent to give his approbation to the resolution until they were completely removed. He did not feel a disposition to discuss the merits of the treaty, or to go at large into the consequences which it might produce. He did, however, fear those consequences; he feared the effects of the vast extent of our empire; he feared the effects of the increased value of labor, the decrease in the value of lands, and the influence of climate upon our citizens who should migrate thither. He did fear, tho' this land was represented as flowing with milk and honey, that this Eden of the new world would prove a cemetary for the bodies of our citizens.

[*Mr. Griffin was followed by Mr.* PURVIANCE, *whose speech was published in our paper of the 9th instant.*] (Debate to be continued.)

MONDAY, November 21.

The bill fixing the salaries of certain officers therein mentioned was read the third time, and on the question "shall the bill pass,"—a debate ensued.

Messrs. Taggart and Hastings opposed the passage of the bill, and Messrs. Varnum and Elliot supported it.

When Mr. Holland moved its recommitment for the purpose of limiting its duration; on which motion a wide field of debate was opened, partly on the expediency of limiting its duration of the bill, but chiefly on its merits.

The motion to recommit it was supported by Messrs Holland, Hastings, Lyon and Bedinger, and opposed by Messrs Randolph, Smilie, Skinner Eustis, J. Clay, Sanford and S. L. Mitchill.

The qestion on recommitment was then taken and lost,—Ayes 13.

Mr. Goddard spoke against, and Mr. Randolph in favor of the passage of the bill—when the question was taken at 4 o'clock by yeas and nays, and carried in the affirmative, Yeas 76—Nays 35.

TUESDAY, November 22.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had passed the bill authorising hostilities against Morocco.

Mr. Newton called for the order of the day on a resolution, laid by him on the table, for repealing the BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. J. Clay moved a postponement till the 2d of February 1804, in order to allow, in the mean time, an opportunity to enquire into the practibility of so amending the law as to render its provisions just, and agreeable to the community.

This motion was supported by Messrs. J. Clay, Nicholson and Gregg, and opposed by Messrs. Newton, Elliot, Smilie and Eustis.

Mr. Griswold suggested the propriety of postponing the consideration of the subbject to a shorter day. Mr. J. Clay acquiesced.

Mr. Nicholson moved a postponement to the 1st. Monday in January.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Huger, Dana, Alston, and Goddard; and opposed by Messrs. Newton, Dawson, Rodney, Smilie and Randolph.

When the question on postponement was taken, and lost—Ayes 13.

The House then went into a committee of the whole—*Mr. Dawson* in the chair—on Mr. Newton's resolution for repealing the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Newton advocated a repeal, and Messrs. Jackson, Early and Smilie opposed it; when the committee rose and asked leave to set again.

NEW-YORK, November 19.

Mr. Dawson, we understand, is appointed Governor of Louisiana.

Capt. Matthet, arrived at Boston on Friday last from Russia, informs, that among other topics of political conversation at that place, it was generally believed, that the French army under Gen. Mortier, and which is now stationed at Lunenburg, intended as soon as the ice should give them a passage over the river Elbe, to enter Denmark. The importance of this step to France, and its practicability, render the event by no means improbable.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco, new, 36*s* to 38*s*; old, 40*s*	to 42*s* Cash.
Wheat,	6s6 to 7s6 *do.*
Flour, Fine, from old wheat,	33*s do.*
Do. Sup. ditto.	36*s do.*
Do. do. from new wheat,	42*s do*
Corn, new, 15*s*; old,	17s6 *do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45*l* to 50*l do.*
Iron,	33*l do.*
Whiskey,	3s6*d do.*
Bacon,	8*d do.*

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch'r.	Sally, King,	Alexandria.
	Caroline, Lewis,	Philadelphia.
Sloop.	Astria, Pryor.	Ditto.
	Betsey, Dunton,	Baltimore.

—CLEARED—

Sch'r.	Regulator, Brown,	New-York.
	President, Terry,	Ditto.
	Weymouth, Savage,	Philadelphia.

Errata in MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS.

Last paragraph but one, 43d line, for "Gurthrie's Geoagraphy,"—read, "Guthrie's Geography." Last paragraph, 3d line, for "puinctilian," read, "Quinctilian." The word "Guthrie" is in several instances erroneously spelt thus: "Gurthrie."

BENJAMIN BOWER.

We understand that the Manhattan company have discovered a further fraud of about eight thousand dollars, committed by Benjamin Bower, previous to his elopement. It is said to have been done in his capacity as book-keeper, and of course involves his sureties. For the former deficiency they were supposed not answerable, as he purloined the amount while acting, *pro tempore*, as TELLER, a station for his conduct in which no surety was given.

We are told that a letter was received from him with information that if the bank would set him at liberty, he would make some important discoveries relative to his books. This exciting investigation, the further deficiency above mentioned was discovered. The examinations, we understand, are not yet completed.

(N. Y. Paper.)

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of intelligence at Paris, dated September 22.

"You will have learnt by the papers, that great preparations are making in this country, with an intention of destroying the very existence of British influence. Boats are building in every stream, and troops are daily marching to the sea coast. A camp is forming at St. Omers, where the first consul, it is said, will make his head quarters. The English are ready to receive them, but the immense expence of keeping so great a military force, must in a few years (if the war should last so long) ruin their finances. Spain and Portugal must soon be engaged in the contest, and will probably get nothing by it but hard blows. The former by her treaty with France in 1796, is bound to furnish 24,000 men and 15 ships of the line, to man and victual them during the wars; these subsidies have been demanded, some time ago, so that they cannot expect to enjoy the benefit of a free trade much longer."

A letter from Leghorn, dated July 27th, received by a merchant at Boston, says, "The arrette of the French government respecting English manufactures and produce, will, we fear, give us much trouble. In your future shipments we would advise you to select such articles as do not come within the influence of this regulation; and let them be accompanied by the requisite certificate from the French consul."

A Kingston, (Jam.) paper, of October 15, says, "We feel much pleasure in communicating to the public that another of the principal and most daring ringleaders in the mutiny on board the Hermione frigate, is now in irons on board the Shark sloop of war, at Port-Royal. His name is John Smith, and he has himself declared, that he was captain of the fore-top of the frigate, and was one of the first who forced their way into captain Pigot's cabin. He has been a considerable time employed on board the Shark, and having taken to excessive drinking, in order to dispel the disquietude of his mind, he was a few days ago, threatened to be severely flogged, which occasioned a voluntary declaration on his part, of his having been concerned in that mutiny. It is said that he will not be tried here, but that he will be sent home, in order to be convicted by evidence. Very few of the above miscreants are now in existence, and we cannot sufficiently admire the wonder-working ways of Divine Providence in bringing them to condign punishment.

It was sometime ago reported that Captain Lewis, private secretary to Mr. Jefferson, had been appointed to visit Louisiana, and explore that vast, and partly unknown, region of America. We can now inform our readers, that this gentleman accompanied by captain Clark, has set out on this important mission. They passed lately through Tennessee, on their way to the Mississippi. Besides those two gentlemen, who, we understand are highly qualified for an undertaking of this kind, the party consisted of about twenty soldiers, in the guise of hunters, having a number of pack horses for the transportation of provisions, arms, &c. with a portible boat, on a new and curious construction. The first object with these travellers, we hear, is, to proceed to the source of the Missouri, and thence to endeavour, by following the course of some great river, to reach the pacific ocean. This, no doubt, is an expedition of great difficulty and hazard, at the same time if successful, as we wish it may, of great national importance. *Augusta Herald.*

Capt Harrod, arrived at Newburyport in 44 days from Gibraltar, states, that he was informed by Commodore Morris, that the Moors had taken *three* American vessels, and detained *one* at Mogadore, he did not hear their names, or understand where they were owned; but said he had no doubt of the truth of it.

An article, in our late French files, states, that the Emperor of Russia has offered very advantageous terms to such of the Swiss as may choose to emigrate to Russia. *Boston Gazette.*

A President for life—Is so abhorent to the genius of a republican government, that if we were to express a suspicion that the ruling party contemplate such achange in the constitution, we might be accused of a want of liberality. But to acknowledge that we see no great difference, in principle between making Mr. Jefferson President for life, and altering any other prominent feature of the constitution in order to ensure his election, for four years. We have always considered, and we hope it is not yet treason to say so, that the constitution was made for the *people* of the United States, and not for Mr. Jefferson or any other individual. But it now seems that in order to please him and secure his re-election, that part of the constitution, which relates to the election of President and Vice-President is to be changed. We have had a Washington and we have had an Adams to preside over us; and each of them were content to be elected in the way the people had prescribed by the constitution, and neither of them ever asked for an alteration to secure their election. Indeed both General Washington and Mr. Adams, always expressed and inculcated a reverential regard to the constitution, and cautioned their fellow-citizens against visionary and fanciful amendments. But no sooner do those, who always have *republicanism* in their *mouths*, ascend the ladder of dominion, and possess themselves of uncontrouled power, than the sacred threshold of the temple of Freedom is approached without any emotion of awful respect, and even the shrine of liberty profanely plundered of its brightest ornaments—But we have now been so long accustomed to view the destructive cause of democracy, bearing down every thing that the wisdom of our forefathers had raised for the protection of themselves and their posterity, that a new ruin ceases to fix the attention of the beholder for more than a moment. The "naturalization" and "arbitration" bills of Pennsylvania (which we have understood will pass in spite of the governor at the next session of the legislature of that state) as they go to the perfect and complete destruction of *all laws* and *all order*, exhibit, to be sure the most unequalled model of democratic principles, that the United States have yet been favored with. But in that case the evil is not so extensive. It is confined to a single state. But a disregard or destruction of the constitution of the United Sates, must affect the happiness and safety of every state, and of every individual in the country. And if that constitution is made to bend to the views of any single man, if it is to undergo an alteration, merely for the purpose of securing the election of a particular person, that person must be considered of more importance than the constitution itself, and of course dangerous to the liberties of the people. And yet the democrats openly profess that the proposed alteration is intended to secure the election of Mr. Jefferson. They justify it and they urge it upon this ground, and this ground only. There is *one* man then above the constitution. They will part with at least a portion of that instrument rather than part with him. If then the election of Mr. Jefferson is of so much importance, if no other man in the Union is fit to be President, and if one article of the constitution is to be repealed rather than risque the loss of his election, the same motive may induce them to go still further, and the United States may thus be saddled with *a President for life.*—The constitution of France was made for Bonaparte. It might therefore well enough be altered to answer his purpose and secure his power. But the constitution of the United States was not made for Mr. Jefferson. And we had hoped that the day would never come when a change would be introduced for the sole purpose of fixing him or any other man more firmly in the seat of power. Let it be remembered that such an alteration was proposed whilst the federalists held the reins of government. And let it never be forgotten that they *refused* to make the change. They cherished a generous attachment to the constitution of their country; they revered, they supported it. Let these things be remembered, and let the liberality and independence of their conduct be contrasted by the people, with the sinister views, and the strange mixture of systemetic oppression and systemetic submission which mark the actions of the pretended republicans of the present day. *F. T. Herald.*

Congressional Luminery.—In the interesting debates in Congress on Mr. Randolph's resolutions for carrying into effect the treaty and conventions with France for the purchase of Louisiana, we have to day noticed, an important objection by the Federal speakers which we forebore advancing in our late remarks on the President's Message:—it is, that those "instruments" are in several of their provisions palpably *unconstitutional.* Considering so, there was no obligation whatever on them to vote for the Resolution, and they were certainly left free to exercise their discretion on that part of the subject. We are aware that the democrats have been ready to charge the Federalists with a departure from the principle they maintained in the case of Mr. Jay's treaty with England: Yet we know full well that that principle was nothing more than that Congress were bound to make the necessary appropriations for carrying into effect any treaty *constitutionally* made by the President and Senate. But if the present treaty and conventions have not been *constitutionally* made, or are not *constitutional* in the opinion of the Federal members, there is certainly no inconsistency in their voting against them on that account, nay their duty and their oaths must oblige them so to vote; and, as to the matter of expediency, they have not pretended now to take cognizance of that question, or to discuss it further than they were compelled in some degree by the ministerial harranguers, who would *vi & armis* introduce and "argufy the topic" But on the unconstitutionality of the Treaty and Conventions, the Federal speakers have dwelt with considerable ability, with strong and perspicuous reasoning:—We were going to repeat indeed that they had convinced us very satisfactorily of the soundness of their objection, and to affirm that they must convince most readers of the same; but we pause and waver, and ask ourselves how is that possible when Sergeant Elliott says to the contrary? Of Sergeant Elliott, "thus presented to" our contemplation, let us briefly say, that this flaming orator, who is said a few years ago to have been a simple sergeant in the Western army, is an honorable Representative lately elected, from the State of Vermont. As he claims to be a philosopher too, we suppose that, in consideration of his former marching habits he must be described and classed as one of the *Peripatetic* sect. Whatever he may be styled however, the Sergeant has displayed himself a powerful antagonist, of uncommon and matchless resources; for he has given the Federalists no quarters in his effort to demonstrate that the Treaty and Convention are constitutional, by the help of no less than 31 authorities and auxiliaries, quoted and called on by the Sergeant in his speech of the 25th of October, under the names and in the manner following (to wit)—Cicero, Demosthenes, Vattell, Grotius, Puffendorff, Sully, Henry the 4th, Francis the 1st, Helvetius, Asia Minor, Italy, Ionia, Alexander, Darius, Cato, the Gladiators, Eden Homer, the Fortunate Islands, China, Persia, India, Arabia, Felix, Japan, France, Holland Hanover, Paris, and Chivalry—Such a formidable host as these led on by the Sergeant, are scarcely to be resisted, and tend so directly to establish the constitutionality of the treaty and Conventions, that we could only say again we waver and ask how can it be otherwise!—

"Still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
"That one small head should carry all he knew."
Ibid.

From the Centinel.

FORT MICHILIMACKINAC, September 6.

TO THE EDITOR.

"These several months past have been pregnant with news of the most important consequences to almost every class of people at this post. That of the recommencement of hostilities in Europe materially affects the merchants in their fur trade, and that of the cession of Louisiana, will, without a doubt, make revolutions in the military department, which of course will affect us.—There is also a general dissatisfaction reigning with the whole body of Indians in this Western Country, in consequence of the late act which passed Congress the last year for the suppression of the sale of spirituous liquors among them, being carried into effect; the consequences are, it lessens our revenue; for the merchants import their liquors from Montreal, and throws a part of the trade over the British and Spanish lines, for the excessive fondness which the Indians have for spirituous liquors, together with their unexampled enterprize in surmounting obstacles for the gratification of their desires, have obliged them to travel several hundred miles to trade with those who will sell them, what they esteem the *summum bonum* of human life. There has lately been one instance that has come within my knowledge of an Indian travelling from Fort Wayne to the Grand River, a distance of three hundred miles, to purchase five gallons of Indian rum, which is proof spirits with one half water.

The Government has determined lately to build a Fort at the bottom of Lake Michegan at a place called Chiago, which is at the mouth of Chago river.—The head waters of this river meet the head waters of the Illinois.—There the troops are building another fort which will make a continued chain of garrisons from Fort Adams (below the Natches) to Niagara, through the very heat of the Western Country. The number of troops that garrison these forts are not sufficient to repel a formidable enemy; but to keep in subjection and awe the natives of the wilderness whose enmity has ceased to be the terror of Americans. The Company of Infantry who is to build and garrison the fort at Chiago arrived there ten days since. The warriors in the neighbourhood of that place collected together and told the commanding officer that it would be against there consent if the fort was erected, and if he persevered in building, they would collect three or four hundred of their warriors and oppose their design. The officer replied that he was sent there by the Government of the United States to build a fort, and he should proceed on with all possible dispatch.—And thus the business it is supposed will terminate.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS, as a writer in the Virginia Gazette calls himself, is mistaken when he imputes the HINTS which formerly appeared in this paper, and the essay subscribed, Fair Play, to the same author.

The writer of the Hints was sorry to find that the author of the British Spy had made the public prints channels for individual detraction, and he was afraid that personal altercation might ensue. He acknowledges with great frankness that the author of the British Spy has shewn genius, fancy, erudition, and sometimes taste, and he regrets that so many rare endowments should have been so ignobly employed.

Does it follow that a man of education and talents shall expose the faults and foibles of his neighbours, or fellow men, in the public prints, merely because he can do it with facility and in perspicuous colours? Surely not. In my opinion there is as little to be said in favor of such a man, as there would be in justification of one, who, possessing Herculean strength, should knock down every man he met.

If Martinus Scriblerus will look over his *Critique* with attention and impartiality, when in a better humor, he will discover very considerable room to write a criticism upon his own production. Indeed it is almost impossible to write a page upon which some criticism may not be made. All the Classics have, at one time or another, been treated in this way, and the British Spy or his admirers should be neither surprised nor offended if he should be obliged to share the same fate. He has *bruised the head*, and and ought not to be astonished if there should now and then be an attempt to *wound him in the heel.*

The writer of this article neither courts nor fears the notice of the British Spy or his friend Martinus Scriblerus; he is desirous to preserve the peace, harmony and tranquility of society, and will do so as far as he can; for this, and this only purpose, he has committed a single line to print, and being proudly conscious of the purity of his motives, he feels no kind of solicitude for the *vituperative* suspicions, or the *ambidextrous ratiocinations* of Martinus Scriblerus, or any other scribbler, who may be permitted to appear in the public prints.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

VERY LOW INDEED,

FOURTH proof French Brandy, by the pipe.
Second proof Holland Gin, by the pipe.
Best Green Coffee, by the hhd.
New-England Rum, by the hhd.
Sherry Wine, (best quality) by the quarter Cask.
Window Glass, by the box, different sizes.
Cotton Cards, assorted numbers, by the box.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PATENT BALANCES.

E. W. ROOTES.

November 30th, 1803.

Produce SWEEPSTAKES for the year 1807.

TO be run for over the Broad Rock Course, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club, no produce no forfeit, running two mile heats, each subscriber to pay 100 dollars, half forfeit, to name their mares and the horse they are in foal by. To this subscription there are already 14 subscribers, and it is supposed there will be 3000 dollars or upwards subscribed before the close of the subscription. Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to this subscription can do so by letter, where it is not convenient for them to do it personally. Letters on the above subject, sent by post to the Manchester or Richmond post-office, will be duly attended to by the subscriber.

William Ball,

Proprietor of the Course.

Broad Rock, November 20th, 1803.

Sweepstake for 3 years old Colts and Fillies.

TO be run for over the Broad Rock Course the day preceding the Spring Jockey Club Purse, running two mile heats with ninety pounds on each, subscription 100 dollars, half forfeit, and to name their colt at the time of subscribing, or by the first day of March next, at which time the subscription will close. Gentlemen wishing to enter their colts can do so by letter, where it is not convenient to do it personally. WILLIAM BALL.

Broad Rock, Nov. 24th, 1803. 4tp.

NOTE.

HALF a dozen GIRLS, between the ages of 8 and 12 years, may be accommodated the ensuing year in a genteel family, residing in the upper end of Hanover, for the purpose of instruction. The situation is elevated and healthy, and distant from Richmond about two and thirty miles. The Girls will be taught the English and French Languages grammatically, History, Geography, Arithmetic and plain Needle Work. The charge per annum, exclusive of the French, will be 30l. paid quarterly in advance, the pupils finding their own bedding. For the French, an additional fee of 5l. will be required. Further particulars may be known on application to the printer hereof. tf.

FOR SALE,

On the 10th day of the next month, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the plantation whereon Wm. Fariss, dec. lately lived, in the county of Henrico,

ALL the crop of CORN, WHAT, FODDER and SHUCKS. The sale will be by public auction, to the highest bidder; for all sums under 20 dollars, ready payment will be required, and for all sums above 20 dollars six months credit will be allowed on the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date. All persons indebted to the said William Fariss, are hereby requested to make payment; and those having claims against the said estate are requested to lose no time in making them known to the subscriber to enable him to judge of the provision necessary to be made for their discharge.

Robert Carter Fariss,

Executor, &c. of Wm. Fariss, deceased.

Henrico county, Nov. 23d, 1803. 3tp.

Mr. & Mrs. CORNILLON,

WHO have lately fixed their residence in the city of Richmond, wish to receive in their [illegible] a few young Ladies to learn French and [illegible]. Sensible of the advantage to be derived in acquiring this language from a residence in a French family, they offer to accomodate as many of them as may be convenient. Mr. Cornillon teaches the French in its utmost purity, and the German flute, and Mrs. Cornillon who has acquired the art from the best masters in Paris, will give lessons on the Piano Forte accompanied by the voice or otherwise as may be desired. They would not presume thus to offer their services, had they not in their power to give entire satisfaction as to their moral character and habits in life. Apply for terms and further information to Mr. Cornillon, Hay-Market.

Nov. 29, 1803.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, September 11th 1803.

BETWEEN

William Fenwick, surviving partner of Heathcote & Fenwick Plaintiff,

AND

Francis Rice, Francis Nalle, George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice and Mary Rice, Francis Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and [illegible], late sheriff of Culpeper county Defendants.

THE defendants George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice and Mary Rice, and Francis Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and Joseph Strother, late Sheriff of Culpepper county, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *it is ordered* that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news-paper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by plaiting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Dary and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of 7-8ths *and* 4-4ths *wide*

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17*th*, 1803. 4*m*.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling on at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

In the case of *THOMAS HOOPER*, late BANKRUPT.

THE Commissioners under a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against the said Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the state of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Rising Sun Tavern, in the said city of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when, and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

RICHARD DENNY. }
CHARLES SPENCER. } Assignees.

Richmond, Oct 25, 1803.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glass,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

WE the subscribers, Judges of the General Court, have pursuant to law allotted the Judges of the respective District Courts as follow:

Joseph Jones and Robert White, Esquires, to the Districts of Winchester, Hardy and Monongalia courthouse.

William Nelson and Archibald Stuart, Esquires, to the Districts of Richmond, Petersburg, Brunswick courthouse and Suffolk.

John Tyler and Edmund Winston, Esquires, to the Districts of Prince Edward courthouse, Franklin, Washington courthouse, and the Sweet Springs in Botetourt county.

St. George Tucker and Richard Parker, Esquires, to the Districts of Northumberland, King & Queen, Williamsburg and Accomack courthouses; and

Joseph Prentis and Paul Carrington, jun. Esquires, to Staunton, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg and Hay-Market Districts, at the next succeeding terms thereof.

Witness our hands and seals, this twelfth day of November one thousand eight hundred and three.

ST. GEO: TUCKER. (SEAL.)
JNO. TYLER, (SEAL.)
ROBT. WHITE, Jun. (SEAL.)
P. CARRINGTON, Jun. (SEAL.)

Published by order of the Judges,

WILSON ALLEN, C. C. C.

FOR SALE,

A FULL-BRED

FILLY,

OF 4 years old, got by Bedford, (bred by John Taylor, esq. of Mount-Airy) and this season put to Stirling. She is supposed to be in foal. Her pedigree and terms may be seen and made known by applying to JOHN TAYLOR, near the Courthouse, Richmond.

October 13th, 1803. oawtD25.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, *or* THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well selected assortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burnished Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-House, near the Basin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commission. Persons inclined to intrust their property to his care, may depend on the strictest attention to their interest.

Richmond, October 15. oawtf.

FOR SALE,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 13th of December next, at the plantation of the late THOMAS ANDERSON, deceased, in the county of Buckingham, about fourteen or fifteen likely

NEGROES,

THE stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, the plantation tools and Utensils, the crop of Corn and Fodder, and several tracts of Land laying in Buckingham, one tract in Amherst, one in Botetourt, and one in Campbell county.

The terms of sale are, for the Negroes, cash, or approved merchants' notes, payable half in two months, the other half in six months. For the other property, 6 months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.

JOHN HARRIS, }
NATH'L. ANDERSON, } Ex'tors. of
RO. RIVES, } Th. Anderson, dec'd

Albemarle, October 15, 1803.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

Just Received and for Sale by

WILLIAM PRICHARD,

AT HIS

BOOK & STATIONARY STORE, RICHMOND.

Blackstone's Commentaries

WITH

NOTES OF REFFRENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

OF THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES;

AND OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

BY

ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

THE COMMERCIAL AND NOTARIAL PRECEDENTS;

CONSISTING of all the most approved *Forms*, Common & Special, which are required in transactions of business; with an *Appendix* containing Principles of Law, relative to Bills of Exchange, Insurance and Shipping; by

JOSHUA MONTEFIORE.

The above work is curtailed of such forms as are altogether useless in America, and interspersed with sundry others of established use.

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Or, a Complete Digest of all such Acts of Congress as concern the United States at large:

To which is added, an *Appendix*, containing all existing Treaties, the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation, Rules and Articles for Government of the Army, &c. by

WILLIAM GRAYDON.

GLEANINGS

From the most celebrated Books on Husbandry, Gardening, and Rural Affairs, by a Gentleman of Philadelphia.

AT THE ABOVE BOOK STORE

May be had almost every Literary work of Merit, modern and ancient, their prices by retail the same as at Philadelphia and New-York.

STATIONARY, CUTLERY, MUSIC, &c.

—LIKEWISE—

A large assortment of Patent Medicines, Dr. Solomon's Celebrated BALM of GILEAD, &c.

NOTICE.

In the case of EPHRAIM MACQUILLIN, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the congress of the U. States passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against *Ephraim Macquillin*, merchant, of the city of Richmond, and he having been declared a bankrupt is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Thursday the 24th day of this month, on Saturday the 10th, and on Saturday the 31st days of December next, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects: When and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to him the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office. Richmond, }
November 19th, 1803. }

NOTIFICATION.

THE public are hereby cautioned from trading for a BOND of mine to Edward Broaddus, then merchant of Albemarle county, for the sum of £900 entered into in July 1801. The Bond recites that I am to make a title to a certain tract of land in Pittsylvania county, containing 2113 acres, and describes the boundaries, &c. At the time the said Broaddus executed two obligations to me for the purchase of the said land, amounting to £550.—The first payable the 25th December, 1801, the second the 25th December, 1802. As I have been always ready and willing to make a conveyance when called on, with the payments, and as the said Broaddus has become a Bankrupt, and my bond for making a title transferred to Wm McKenzie & Co. merchants of Richmond.—This public notice is given to prevent a further tranfer of the same, as I consider the contract null and void, not having received any part of the consideration money. CALEB HUNDLEY.

Pittsylvania county, Nov. 3, 1803. ep3wp

THE Subscriber has moved from the house heretofore occupied by him, to one on the opposite side of the street, two doors above the Post-Office, and next door to the Light-House, where he continues to do business on

COMMISSION

as usual.

—HE HAS ON HAND AT LOW PRICES—

Holland Gin in pipes, | Coffee by the hhd.
French Brandy in do. | Cotton Cards by the box.

AND

Patent Balances,

of various sizes.

Edmund W. Rootes.

October 28th, 1803.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD before the door of the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Thursday, 8th December, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, an elegant

ENGLISH COACH,

handsomely plated, with spiral worms and anti-antricial wheels.—Likewise a pair of

Handsome GELDINGS,

5 or 6 years old, between fifteen and sixteen hands high, of good blood and in high condition. Also,

A fett of plated HARNESS.

with plated bits for four horses. The terms cash, or approved endorsed notes negotiable at bank at 60 and 90 days with the discount added—They will be sold separate—The whole to be seen three days previous to the day of sale, at the Eagle Tavern.

Thomas Taylor, V. M.

Nov. 10th, 1803. tds

For Sale,

MONCUIN MILL,

IN King William county, near to Capt. Drury's Tavern. The advantages of this Mill, in having a never failing stream, are well known. She is in good order, has in her a pair of Burr, and a pair of Cologne Stones, and also a good Bolting Cloth—there are an hundred acres of Land annexed to her. Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JAMES FOX, who is empowered by me to treat for the same, and to sell her on my account. His act and deed, in regard to the premises, will be as valid as though done by me.

RALPH WORMELEY.

Mantkin Lodge, Nov. 11, 1803. tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by *William Redford* in Goochland county on Beaverdam Creek, a forrel HORSE, about 5 feet high, with a long tail and mane, blaze face, his near hind foot white nearly up to the knee, a small white spot on the near side of his neck, and one small saddle spot on the off side, supposed to be 14 or 15 years old. Appraised to four pounds ten shillings. 3tp.

NOTICE.

Negroes for Sale.

THE public are hereby informed that, the following Negroes, viz. Dorcas, Betty, Beckey, Nelly, a small girl, daughter of Betty, and two fine children the offsprings of Beckey—Together with eleven acres of land, adjoining the city of Richmond,

Will be offered for sale,

for *ready money* before the door of the Eagle Tavern on Monday, 12th December next; or so much of said property as will be sufficient to satisfy a Deed of Trust bearing date, May 1st, 1797, executed by the late William Booker, and Jesse Smith, to secure the payment of certain money therein expressed, to be due John Graham and James Herron, with interest and expence of carrying said trust into effect, as appears of record made in the General Court of Richmond, 9th day of November, 1797.

WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Trustee.

Richmond, Nov. 18, 1803.

NEGROES TO HIRE for the ensuing year—Two strong, healthy young men, one a blacksmith by trade, the other a laborer, and very handy at most business—Four females brought up to house business, and are neat careful hands at washing, ironing, &c. Also TO RENT, the HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by Mr. B. Sheppard—possession of which can be given the 1st of January next. Information concerning any of the aforementioned property can be had by application to Samuel Jones, at Mayo's Bridge.

Samuel Shelton & Co.

Having provided themselves with a convenient Lumber House, near the Basin, will keep a constant supply of

Fresh Flour

FOR SALE.

THEY will also receive PRODUCE on STORAGE, and transact business on COMMISSION.

Richmond, November 18, 1803.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main street, and convenient to the Church and Courthouse. The buildings are, a brick dwelling house with three rooms and a passage and convenient closets below, and three rooms and a passage above stairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wash house, and other out houses. This would make one of the best stands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr. Robert Gibbons in York, or the subscriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 329 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

A Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE.

Will be Sold at Public Auction, before the Eagle Tavern, on Wednesday, 14th Dec. next, (if not previously disposed of)

THAT valuable estate in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. deceased, and known by the name of

AMPTHILL.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly.

For further information respecting the land, and for terms of sale, apply to

Thomas Taylor, V. M.

Richmond, Nov. 2, 1803. eptds

The GRAND LODGE of Virginia will meet on the second Monday in December next.

W. H. FITZWHYLSONN, *G. S.*

Richmond, November 1, 1803. tdn.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD and SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold ditto.—Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch-Makers' Tools and Materials, &c.—He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—All of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, November 5th, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON.

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

NOTICE.

ON the 15th of December next, the subscriber will be at his plantation in the county of King William, where he has ten or twelve likely

Negro Women.

with their CHILDREN, that he would sell by private contract.

Carter B. Berkeley.

November 17th, 1803. 6t.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity.

RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mbo.